

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

After a conference at Pittsburgh of five hours' duration between the Executive Committee of the Iron Manufacturers and representatives of the Amalgamated Association, the \$5.50 scale was signed.

Burglars, with a powerful lever, tore the stone-work from the vault of C. E. Smith & Co., manufacturers of jewelry at North Attleboro, Mass., and carried away goods and materials valued at \$3,000.

A trestle-work belonging to the West Branch railway at Wilkesbarre, Pa., gave way while twenty-seven loaded gondolas were standing upon it. Six men were carried down fifteen feet, two of them receiving fatal injuries.

Somebody in Wall street has written a letter declaring that Jay Gould has retired from active manipulation of the market, as he is worth \$100,000,000, and is about to take the Presidency of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In the United States Circuit Court at Buffalo, John G. Bigelow filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in *Sergeant Mason's* case, setting forth the non-jurisdiction of the court-martial to try Mason for a breach of the civil peace, the illegality of the order by which Mason was assigned to guard duty at the jail, and the reversal by Judge Advocate General Swain of the findings of the tribunal by which Mason was tried and convicted. The petition was granted by Judge Cox.

Part of the Stewart store at the corner of Broadway and Ninth street, New York, will be occupied by a wholesale dry goods firm in which two sons of Judge Hilton are junior partners. The remainder of the building will be used for retail trade by the former superintendent of the house.

In the Fourth avenue tunnel in New York a New Haven train was delayed by an accident, when a Harlem train crashed into the dark chamber at a high rate of speed. Two persons were killed and nineteen injured.

Six leading milliners of New York arrived home by the steamship *France*. A hint having been received by cable, the customs detectives found on the person of one woman silks and laces valued at 1,255 francs, while another carried dutiable goods to the amount of 3,600 francs.

On a wagon of \$100, a Swiss residing at Stone Creek, Ohio, carried a barrel of four three miles in fifty-five minutes.

West.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, returned home the other day, after a six weeks' absence in Europe, and was accorded a big public reception. His arrival was signaled by the booming of cannon and the firing of rockets, and he was escorted to his home by a long procession.

Farmer Harden and son, living near Columbus, Ind., fired on a trio who were robbing their melon patch, and Thomas Kelly was instantly killed.

The new comet was seen on the 19th of September from Mount Tamulpa, on the Pacific Coast, by Prof. Davidson, of the Coast Survey. The director of Warner Observatory, at Rochester, is in receipt of messages from all sections of the American continent, claiming the honor of discovering the visitor.

The Army of the Cumberland held its annual reunion in Milwaukee, and was largely attended. Gen. Sheridan presided at the business meeting. Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, delivered the annual oration, and ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio, delivered a eulogy on Garfield. A feature of the reunion was the gathering of 100 members of the Iron Brigade, to whom Gen. Gibbon read an original poem and Miss Aubrey presented a silk gown. Speeches were made by Gen. Bragg and Fairchild.

The National Association of Burial-Case Manufacturers held their annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, and the National Distillers' Association met at Cincinnati.

A party of Creek Indians who are opposed to the results of the late election in their nation, are killing and driving out the adherents of Gov. Curtin.

Two blocks of business houses at San-ville, Cal., were burned, causing a loss estimated at \$150,000.

South.

Oklahoma Payne and eleven of his followers were taken by rail from Fort Reno to Fort Smith, under the escort of Lieut. Taylor of the Ninth cavalry. Payne refused to go overland through Indian Territory, for fear of being put to death by the reds. On reaching Henrietta, Tex., he obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the District Court, but the Lieutenant refused to recognize it, and an order for the arrest of the latter was issued. The prisoners were packed in a car and guarded until the train left, the Lieutenant defying the courts.

Presiding Elder Drea, of the Seavey (Ark.) district, met Editor McCall, of the *Record*, on the street in that city and knocked him down and pummeled him, because of a bitter article by McCall against prohibition. Jack Chapman, colored, was executed at Bellevue, Louisiana, for the murder of John Williams.

Oklahoma Payne and his followers, who had been brought prisoners to Fort Smith, were released by the United States Court.

The demented daughter of James Cleveland poisoned the whole family of six, except her mother, at Nashville, Tenn., by putting strychnine in the coffee. Mr. Cleveland has died, and one of the daughters is in a precarious condition.

At Hot Springs, Ark., in an affray growing out of a bitter newspaper controversy, Charles Matthews, editor of the *Hornet*, was shot dead either by Col. Fordyce, Vice President of the Texas Narrow-Gauge road, or Col. Ruge, one of the proprietors of the Arlington Hotel.

Thomas Dodd, of Covington, Ky., while standing in his doorway beside his young bride, was shot dead by Edward Welsh, who stood on the sidewalk with his

wife only a few feet away. Dodd had been intimate with a daughter of Welsh, and declined to marry her.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The steamship *Alaska* has beaten the record by a voyage from New York to Queenstown in six days, fifteen hours and nineteen minutes.

Burned: Several stores on Magazine street, New Orleans, loss \$100,000; Timothy Dwyne's foundry, Quebec, loss \$40,000; a lumber-mill at Detroit, loss \$55,000; Shaw's woolen-mill at Wales, Mass., loss \$50,000.

Lightning fired a church near Mazatlan, Mexico, and in the rush to escape five persons were killed and a number wounded. Ex-Minister Christiany has been granted a divorce on the ground of desertion by his wife.

In Simala, Mexico, a corn famine prevails, and in some sections it is sold at 25 cents per pound.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was held at New York. President Villard's report showed the net earnings to be \$1,867,465, and the number of miles operated 797. There are 572 miles of track yet to be built. During the year 465,308 acres of land were sold for \$1,729,338, the average price being \$3.60 per acre. The officers of last year were re-elected. Henry Villard was re-elected President.

The ferry steamer *Nicholson*, plying between Lachine and Chateauguay, on the St. Lawrence river, exploded her boiler. Capt. Duquet was flung thirty feet into the air, falling dead on the boiler; his son Pierre was blown overboard and lost; James Richardson and Parsons Ayres were scalded to death, and seven others seriously injured by hot water.

The National Convention of Distillers and Liquor Dealers, held at Cincinnati, issued a declaration that, while they have obeyed the most oppressive laws, they believe the sale of spirits should be placed on the same footing as other merchandise; that they favor a judicious license system, aiding the Government and protecting dealers. George T. Stagg, of St. Louis, was chosen President.

There were 144 failures in the United States during the week ending Sept. 23.

The iron-mills of Wheeling refuse to resume work except on Pittsburgh prices, which the Amalgamated Association declines to accept, and the strikers are said to be seeking employment elsewhere.

The supply expedition which sailed in the *Neptune* from St. John's in July found itself unable to reach Lieut. Greely, there being a solid ice-field for two degrees south of him, and it therefore returned rather than spend the winter in the Arctic seas. Greely took stores of all kinds to last two years.

An ocean collision, fortunately not attended with great loss of life, occurred in the Atlantic between the steamers *Lepanto* and *Edam*, the latter being sunk, while the *Lepanto*, though badly injured, made her way to New York. Of the passengers and crew of the *Edam* all but two, the third engineer and assistant engineer, were safely transferred on board the *Lepanto*, the two others named going down with the ship.

Parnell, Davitt and Dillon have requested the stoppage of agitation by the subscribers to the "skirmishing fund," because of its injurious effects on Land League receipts.

POLITICAL POINTS.

William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, is said to be a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed E. H. Rollins, the present incumbent.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Gen. B. F. Butler has been retained to defend the Dorseys in the next star-route trial.

The suspension of two internal revenue Collectors in Alabama is announced. Morgan, of Mobile, has been superseded by P. D. Joseph, and Rapier, of Montgomery, gives place to William Youngblood.

The contributions toward the Garfield Hospital at Washington amount to \$80,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

With the exception of those suspects in the Irish jails who can be brought to trial speedily, the remainder will be soon discharged.

Twenty persons lost their lives by an explosion of fire-damp in a mine near Dartmouth, Westphalia.

Lord Dillon has received no rent from his estates in Ireland for three years, and has therefore caused the posting of 1,000 election decrees at the Court House at Swinford.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has arrived at Lisbon.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Montenegro.

A Catholic priest has been fined for libel in criticizing Bismarck's attitude toward the Kulturkampf.

A flood in the Austrian Tyrol swept away four towns, and drowned between forty and fifty people.

The last of the Irish suspects were released from Kilmallock jail Sept. 22. It is now stated the Russian Emperor's visit to Moscow is owing to a desire to view the Exposition.

For deserting the Italian army to serve with Arabi Pasha a court-martial at Rome has condemned Lieut. Paolucci to two years' imprisonment and dismissal from service.

A cablegram from Trieste states that overland and twenty deserters from the Austrian army drew lots to determine who would throw bombs at the Emperor during the recent reception. The explosives were made by a Russian at Kieff.

Heavy snow-storms in Switzerland buried the crops a foot deep.

The Exposition building at Sydney, N. S. W., with all it contained, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$2,500,000.

The recent speech of the Governor of Kieff against the Jews is believed by the peasants and others to be a signal for a renewal of outrages on that unhappy people.

R. Dwyer Gray, the imprisoned Dub-

lin editor, advises an exposition in 1883, in order to further the sale of Irish manufactures. He also suggests that an Irish exposition be held in the United States, and that the Government modify its tariff in favor of Irish productions.

The Russian Czar and his imperial consort returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow.

While a passenger and baggage train was crossing the River Drive, in Austria, part of the bridge fell in and the engine and baggage cars pitched into the river, dragging with them some of the passenger cars containing a number of Hunsars on furlough. Fifteen soldiers were drowned and thirty injured.

Gen. Wolsley and Admiral Seymour, it is officially announced at London, will be raised to the Peerage because of their brilliant services in Egypt.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Baltimore National Bank was relieved of \$12,000 in bonds in broad daylight by sneak thieves.

The sugar-cane crop in Louisiana is in splendid condition, and all advisors are favorable for a large yield.

Five convicts escaped from the Texas penitentiary by crawling through the sewer. One was killed, two captured and one wounded.

A Louisville jewelry store was robbed of \$5,000 worth of diamonds by three men who got a chance at the goods under the pretense of a wish to make some purchases.

Dillon will retire from Parliament on account of ill health.

The representatives of 20,000 English miners met at Rotherham and voted to demand an advance of 15 per cent. in wages.

The military and police of the Conny Mayo evicted fifty families in the barony of Erris, and the people were ordered not to shelter them.

A scheme is propounded by Davitt for the formation of a gigantic organization whose leading object shall be the improvement of the social and political condition of the Irish and the prevention of emigration by obtaining profitable employment for laborers and evicted tenants. The scheme will be discussed at the convention of the Irish Nationalists, soon to be held in Dublin. Parnell refuses to sanction the project on the ground that the formation of such an organization would be impossible under the existing Coercion act. Egan, Dillon, Brennan and Keble desire a discussion of the subject.

Senator David Davis, it is announced, will in November lead to the altar Miss Anne Green, a famous North Carolina belle.

French influence is being brought to bear on the Mexican Government to prevent the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. A permanent exhibition of Mexican products is to be established in New York and in several European cities.

A coal-mine in the Dolan mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., caused an explosion of fire-damp, killing one man and seriously burning four others.

A fire in Philadelphia destroyed the nine-story sugar refinery of Harrison, Havesmeyer & Co., causing a loss estimated at nearly \$1,000,000. One thousand men are thrown out of employment by the calamity, and two men are missing.

A gallery of the Exposition building at Pittsburgh gave way, and precipitated to the floor beneath, a distance of thirty feet, many persons, two of whom were fatally injured. About the same time, outside the building, on a temporary shed, were a number of people intently watching a display of fireworks, when that also collapsed, causing the serious wounding of two of its occupants.

The Chicago *Tribune* says "there has been a great deal of frost damage to late corn upon low lands in Illinois. The corn upon high and well-drained lands has had the double advantage of being further advanced and of being more lightly touched by frost."

The Heaviest Rain-Storm in Forty Years.

A drought of several weeks' duration in the East terminated with one of the heaviest rainfalls recorded in the last forty years. Reports are printed from New York city, Poughkeepsie, Newburg and Port Jervis, in New York; Paterson, Bordentown and Plainfield, in New Jersey; Raleigh, in North Carolina, and elsewhere, all placing the rainfall at five inches as a minimum, and in one instance (Paterson) giving fourteen inches as the depth of water which fell within forty-eight hours. At Plainfield, N. J., a ladies' convay was thrown a crowd of spectators in the water, all of whom, it is probable, were fished out, as no bodies were found. The loss of life is small, as human beings very generally come in out of the wet, but the railroad companies are heavy losers. The points mentioned as having sustained heavy losses by the tremendous rain-fall and the rapid rise of rivers which immediately followed include, in New Jersey, Paterson, Princeton, Trenton, Hoboken, Hackensack, Bordentown, Plainfield and New Brunswick, while from Waterbury, Conn., Philadelphia, and Fredericksburg, Va., reports are received of great destruction and damage. Bridges, dams and trestles were carried off, and washouts on railroads numerous. In some towns the water was up to the show-cases in stores, and railway cars were submerged to the windows. Many residences were washed away, and the damage to mills and crops by the overflow is almost incalculable.

Railroad Disaster in Kentucky.

A dispatch from Lancaster, Ky., says: As the first of three special trains conveying Sells Bros' show from Richmond was coming around the curve, 300 yards from Paint Lick, at 3:30 a. m., the fourth car from the engine, from some unknown cause, jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, followed by the balance of the train in its rear, consisting of fifteen cars. The cars were loaded principally by the baggage of the company, tableaux wagons, electric light machine, and a cage containing the tiger. Several attaches of the circus were scattered along the train, and the destruction to both life and property was fearful. Three men were instantly killed, three probably fatally wounded, and seven or eight wounded. The cage containing the tiger was burst open, the fierce animal turned out, creating much consternation, every one being afraid to go near it until daylight, when the door was opened, and the tiger, which was crouching near by, crept back into his prison and was secured.

The electric light and tableaux wagons were completely destroyed.

There are 156 lakes in Douglas county, Minn.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Party State Conventions, and What They Did.

List of the Nominees, Platforms, Etc.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts convened at Boston and nominated Gen. B. F. Butler for Governor by acclamation. The remainder of the ticket consisted of: Lieutenant Governor, Samuel W. Bowersman; Secretary of State, D. N. Skilling; Treasurer and Receiver General, William A. Hodges; Auditor, John P. Sweeney; Attorney General, George T. Very. The platform declares in favor of the Union, supremacy within constitutional limits, without touching upon the State's integrity; demands equal rights, protection, privileges and burdens for all citizens, regardless of sex or race; a better and a more efficient, honest and economical expenditure of public money; radical reform of the civil service, based upon Pendleton's bill and Wills' assessment measure; declares against summary laws which infringe upon the sacred rights of public liberty, and pledges the party to support all reasonable legislation tending to lessen hours of labor and to increase and protect the wages of laborers. Following is the tariff plank:

"We demand thorough and immediate reform of the tariff. We call upon Congress to reform the present war taxes, that hundreds of millions may not be, as now, needlessly extracted from the earnings of our people to lie in the treasury as a temptation to wicked and reckless appropriations for extravagant public buildings and useless and harmful wars. In the meantime, the tariff should be levied upon the necessities of life or upon raw material which is not found or produced in our country; that the tariff should be so judiciously adjusted that American commerce shall be fostered, and, where it is necessary, elevated, and amply rewarded. We affirm that all these results can be fully realized under a tariff limited in amount to the sum necessary and adequate for revenue."

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NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention of the New York Republicans was held at Saratoga. The first ballot for Governor gave Charles J. Folger 228, Alonzo B. Cornell 180, James W. Wadsworth 93, John H. Starin 19, and John C. Robinson 6, with 34 necessary to a choice. The second ballot, however, showed changes had been announced. Folger was nominated by 257 votes, Cornell receiving 221, and Wadsworth 18. The result was greeted with tumultuous cheers. Warner Miller, United States Senator, said the friends of the Republican party were proud to secure his nomination, and moved that the nomination of Judge Folger be made unanimous. This was done.

The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, B. Platt Carpenter; Chief Justice of the Appellate Division, J. A. Andrews; Congressman at-Large, A. C. Hepburn. The platform declares in favor of "honest money, pure elections, the regulation of traffic in intoxicating liquors, the protection of honest industry, and the necessity of restricting the power and influence of corporations," declares that "monopolies oppressing the people or unfairly discriminating against local interests are wrong in principle and should be abolished; that stringent legislation should be enacted to secure purity and honesty in the primary elections, and that all possible safeguards should be thrown about these elections to protect the integrity of the people; that where there are varying opinions on the sale of liquors, we subscribe to the principle that the propositions on that subject, like all other propositions for change in the fundamental law, ought to be submitted to popular vote; that the civil service should be placed upon a proper basis by adequate legislation, so as to give facilities for the execution of the law now upon the statute book, with a competitive test for admission to the service, and arranged so as to secure the necessary qualification for the position, together with a fixed term for the incumbent, removal from office during the term of his appointment, to be only for cause." The national and State administrations are endorsed, and President Arthur is lauded for his veto of the Liver and Harbor bill.

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CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

Marshall Jewell presided over the Connecticut Republican State Convention at New Haven, and the following ticket was named in the field: Governor, Gen. William H. Burleigh; Lieutenant Governor, John D. Candee; Secretary of State, S. T. Stanton; Treasurer, Julius Converse; Comptroller, Frank D. Short. The platform declares adherence to the principles of the party; refers to the record of the party in the State, and declares its policy to be to secure the best government possible; favors the submission to the people, at a special election to be held for the purpose, of an amendment to the constitution relating to the prohibition of sale of intoxicating liquors, and of enforcing the people's will; asks for the regulation of the expenditure by yearly appropriations; and, after thanking the State officers, declares that the party in the State, and the party in Congress, should be jealously watched, and the assumption of undue power should be promptly checked.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, which convened at Worcester, was presided over by Senator Hoar. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Robert B. Bishop; Lieutenant Governor, Oliver Ames; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pearce; Treasurer and Receiver, Gen. Daniel A. Gleason; Auditor, Charles E. Ladd; Attorney General, Edgar J. Sheridan. The platform condemns fraud in elections, expresses admiration for the action of the Republicans in Congress, and in the contested-election cases, asks for revision of the tariff and a restriction of taxation, and indorses the administration of President Arthur as "wise, honest and patriotic." The following is the civil-service plank of the platform: "The work of reforming the civil service, which was commenced by the Republican party, and continued by the Democratic party, stands in favor of which it alone stands committed in declaration and in its measure of practice, is becoming more generally recognized as of paramount importance and essential to the security and permanence of our institutions. While to discriminate between our civil-service servants is flagrantly unjust, the evils inseparable from the present system are so great that the tariff and a restriction of taxation, and indorses the administration of President Arthur as "wise, honest and patriotic." 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